

COMPARISON OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES, TENNESSEE AND THE U.S., 1996

- In 1996, Tennessee's rates of gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, hepatitis B and tuberculosis were all higher than in the U.S. as a whole.²²
- Chlamydia case rates were 31% higher in Tennessee (246.7 per 100,000) than in the U.S. (188.1) in 1996.
- In 1996, gonorrhea rates were 79% higher in Tennessee than in the U.S., at 220.1 per 100,000 compared to 122.8.
- Both primary and secondary syphilis prevalence and the prevalence of total syphilis in all forms were substantially higher in Tennessee than in the U.S. in 1996. Primary and secondary syphilis cases per 100,000 population were 3.7 times higher in Tennessee (15.9) than case rates in the U.S. (4.3) in that year. Total syphilis rates were 2.2 times higher in Tennessee than nationally (43.5 versus 20, respectively).
- Hepatitis B was also more prevalent in Tennessee in 1996, exceeding by 2.4 times the national rate. Tennessee's 1996 rate of hepatitis B was 9.7 per 100,000, while the U.S. rate was 4 per 100,000.
- Tuberculosis case rates were somewhat (19%) higher in Tennessee, at 9.5 compared to the U.S. tuberculosis rate of 8 per 100,000 in 1996.
- The Southeastern states, including Tennessee, had excess 1996 STD rates, especially for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and hepatitis B, compared to other regions of the U.S.
- In 1996, AIDS case rates were lower by 38% in Tennessee than in the U.S. (15.5 compared to 25.2 per 100,000).

Source: MMWR 1996. Vol. 45#53, CDC, 1996.

²²Based on final totals as of July 25, 1997, unless otherwise noted.